

# NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Money for Conscience Fund of Treasury Department--Improvements at Ellis Island--No More Leaks in Treasury Department Roof. Gold Dollars for St. Louis Exposition.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Shaw yesterday received \$2 in an envelope postmarked Jackson, Mich. The money was a "conscience" debt.

Assistant Secretary Taylor, who has recently returned from a visit to Ellis Island, says the repairs and additions asked by the immigration bureau are very much needed. The great crowds of immigrants coming constantly to New York make it absolutely necessary to increase the facilities for handling them. As soon as Congress makes an appropriation, Mr. Taylor says, the work will be begun.

"Ten dollars for one-quarter of a ton of coal." This startling statement is to be found in the accounts of the collector of customs in San Francisco 1551. T. Butler King was then collector of customs in the first customs house established there. With coal a costly luxury at \$20 a ton today, it is a curious idea to think of Uncle Sam's paying \$40 a ton.

Chief Clerk Hill has said there are no more leaks in the Treasury's roof. The new composition roofing was completed today. This composition, which consists principally of tar and slate, has the great advantage of contracting and expanding in heat and cold. It is always there a great difficulty with the copper plate roof to make the proper allowance for this contraction and expansion. The chief clerk, however, thinks the difficulty is now a thing of the past.

On account of the scarcity of gold dollars in existence the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition expects to realize a handsome sum on the souvenir gold dollars that have been struck off for the occasion at the United States mint. A charge of \$3 per coin will be asked for each one of the first 30,000. There are to be 250,000 in all, and the Government expects them to accomplish a two-fold object, one of serving as souvenirs of the exposition and the other of increasing the gold dollar circulation in the United States.

A curious case was presented to Andrew Johnson, chief of the customs division, yesterday, in regard to some tea shipped from Honolulu to San Francisco. All tea imported into this country is passed upon by tea examiners appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Any tea below the required standard is barred. The tea that has now come to San Francisco was several years ago barred from importation into this country. It was then sent to Hawaii. Since that time the United States has annexed the Hawaiian Islands and consequently the tea. The question now arises, can this tea be properly considered as imported, and as such barred out? The collector of customs at San Francisco has written to the customs division for instructions.

Gold coin and bullion to the amount of \$617,832,563.37 is deposited in the United States Treasury and sub-treasuries. The Treasury receipts for January 8 are \$1,475,644.56, of which \$173,612.10 are customs; \$688,338.29 internal revenue, and \$71,692.29 are miscellaneous receipts. Expenditures amounted to \$1,440,000, of which \$530,000 were civil and miscellaneous; \$175,000 war; \$195,000 navy; \$400,000 Indian; \$200,000 pensions; and \$300,000 interest. Excess of receipts over expenditures was \$36,644.56.

## MASTER PLUMBERS AT HAPPY BANQUET BOARD

Thirteenth Annual Feast of the Washington Association.

The Washington Master Plumbers' Association gave its thirteenth annual banquet at the banquet hall of Freund's, on Tenth Street, last night. Nearly a hundred members were present, besides invited guests.

An interesting program of music and addresses was participated in, the music being of a kind appropriate to the occasion. The literary exercises consisted of an address by Engineer Commissioner John Biddle, of the District Board, and numerous happy toasts. Henry J. Allen, president of the association, acted as toastmaster. Short speeches were also made by John Trainor, Elias Hutchinson, and John Mitchell.

Among out-of-town plumbers present were: John Trainor, Baltimore; W. H. Barnard, Norfolk; L. E. Mitchell, Baltimore; M. R. Mills, Richmond; L. J. Foster, Norfolk; W. J. McCrea, Baltimore; James F. Traynor, Wilmington, Del.; John E. Hoyl, Thomas Somerville, E. G. Schaefer, John Mitchell, Jr., and George Hutchinson.

Prominent guests of the plumbers were: Major John Biddle, Engineer Commissioner; Capt. Chester A. Harding, Assistant Engineer Commissioner; David E. McComb, superintendent of sewers; W. A. McFarland, superintendent of water department; Snowden Ashford, inspector of buildings; Harry B. Davis, inspector of plumbing; Major R. J. O'Brien, assistant inspector of plumbing; Joseph Mitchell, inspector of plumbing, Baltimore, Md.; H. M. Woodward, permit clerk, District of Columbia; George F. Green, water registrar, District of Columbia; W. F. Gude, president Business Men's Association; Joseph Richardson, president Master Builders' Association; James L. Parsons, president Employers' Association; W. H. Merryman, president Journeymen Plumbers' Association; Elias S. Hutchinson, John Mitchell, Sr., Thomas F. Whelan, John J. Daly, M. J. Fenwick, J. F. Fawcett, W. H. Marsh, M. J. O'Callaghan, C. F. Eckloff, H. L. Karpel, and John Fitzgerald.

## STATE DEPARTMENT.

Third Assistant Secretary Peirce has completed his examination of the charges against United States Consul General John Goodnow, made by the American Association of Shanghai, and has submitted them with accompanying affidavits to Mr. Goodnow with the request that he make response thereto.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Kinley, First Lieut. E. M. Rbett, and Second Lieut. John Hudson Poole, all of the Corps of Engineers stationed at the Washington Barracks, and Gen. H. V. Boynton, commissioner of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park, have received through the State Department, autograph photographs of Prince Henry of Prussia, bestowed upon them by that gentleman.

## POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Maryland and Virginia postmasters have been appointed as follows: Maryland—G. W. Greenwell, Leon, Anne Arundel county; William W. Windsor, Maynard, Anne Arundel county.

Virginia—Felix Seuter, Freeling, Dickenson county; William D. Rice, Tola, Charlotte county.

William J. Lewis, Seventh Day Adventist, has been reinstated in the Postoffice Department, though his appointment is only a thirty-day emergency appointment, such as are made until the Civil Service Commission fills the position with a permanent clerk. Lewis made a stand against working on Saturdays. He would work on Sundays, he said, or have his absence on Saturdays deducted from his annual leave. The Postoffice Department, however, has decided to let him work five days in a week, and deduct from his pay the amount he does not earn on the sixth day. He is at work in the free delivery division.

## PATENT OFFICE.

All the division chiefs of the Patent Office are now busy preparing their annual reports for Commissioner Allen. He will prepare his report from these and send it to Congress. The Patent Office is the only bureau that has the privilege of sending a report direct to Congress.

Chief Clerk Irelan says a public telephone is to be placed in room 237 especially for the benefit of attorneys at work in the Patent Office. This telephone will fill a long-felt need. Heretofore it has been necessary to go to the other end of the building to telephone a message.

## NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Andrew John, a Seneca Indian, who is here to represent his tribe before Congress, has sent a large, skillfully decorated fungus to Prof. Holmes, head curator of the Museum. It was taken from a beech tree and upon it is carved a stag and woodland background. Andrew John, who has represented the Senecas here for many years, is opposed to the trusts in the distribution of the supplies appropriated for the Indians, and desires a socialist division.

## FISH COMMISSION.

W. A. Wilcox, of the United States Fish Commission, left Washington this morning for New York, where he takes a steamer on Saturday for Porto Rico, having been sent by the Fish Commission to investigate the fisheries and fishery resources of our new possession. This is Mr. Wilcox's second trip to Porto Rico, the other being in company with a party of Government officials in 1892.

## PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING BATHING BEACH BOATHOUSE

Committee Considering Plans and Specifications.

The committee on the Bathing Beach has under consideration three proposals for building and maintaining a boat house and certain other facilities at the beach.

James H. Hollis offered to construct the boat house according to specifications, and to receive as remuneration the rental for four and one-half years.

Julius Nazar proposed to build the boat house and to occupy it three years and eleven months without paying any rental.

M. N. Hekiman offered to build the boat house and a walk six feet wide and 100 feet long between the house and the gate. He offered also to erect a suitable flagpole and maintain the American flag. In addition he offered to pay the Commissioners \$50 rental for the last five years' occupancy, and then to turn the property over to the District.

In addition Mr. Hekiman wanted the privilege of renting row boats, to use the boat house for their storage, and to catch and sell fish bait at or near the bathing beach. The charges for boats and other facilities for recreation, Mr. Hekiman said, should be determined by the Commissioners.

## DUFFY DEFEATED FOR DISTRICT PRESIDENT

United Mine Workers Elect W. C. Dettery to Succeed Him.

HAZLETON, Pa., Jan. 9.—Thomas Duffy was defeated for re-election as district president of the United Mine Workers at the Seventh district convention in Hazleton yesterday.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. James F. McKinley, Fourteenth Cavalry, a nephew of the late President McKinley, has resigned his position as aide-de-camp to Major General Young and will join his regiment, now in Fort Meade, S. D., and start for the Philippines. Lieut. McKinley is a Washington High School boy, and is making this change on account of his preference for active service.

The War Department has received the record in the court-martial proceedings in the case of Private Henry Rietz, Battery C, Sixth Artillery (now the Sixty-second Company, Coast Artillery). The soldier was charged with, and found guilty of, desertion at Manila in 1899. He was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States. Friends of the soldier, however, say that he is innocent of the charge.

A plan prepared for the reorganization of the Army Hospital Service by Surgeon General O'Reilly, has been forwarded to Congress with the hearty commendation of Secretary Root.

## BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The public discussion of a possible change in the standard of currency in Mexico adds interest to a statement just prepared by the Bureau of Statistics regarding the trade relations between the United States and that country. With no part of the world has the commerce of the United States grown more rapidly in recent years than with Mexico. Exports to Mexico from the United States, which amounted to \$15,000,000 in 1891, will be over \$40,000,000 in 1902. Mexico is the one country with which our imports and exports balance. The total value of our exports to Mexico for the eleven months ending with November is \$38,124,159, and the total value of our imports from Mexico during the same period is \$38,712,051. Contiguity, quick rail communication, and the presence of large American interests in Mexico is the principal cause of rapid growth of trade between the two countries. According to a recent statement furnished to the State Department by the United States consul general in Mexico, \$400,000,000 of capital from the United States is invested in that country.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Assistant Secretary Joseph H. Grigman said in regard to the exorbitant prices charged by retail beef dealers in Washington that fair prices for meat here are 18 to 20 cents per pound for porterhouse, 16 to 15 cents for sirloin, and 12 to 13 cents for round. "A dealer asked me why I didn't start a market and sell meat at these prices," said the Assistant Secretary. "But that is no argument, and I am convinced that these prices are fair. In Pennsylvania it is possible to get a hind quarter for 7 cents per pound. The dealers claim they would lose money because they have so many long-standing bills, but there is no necessity for them to have such bills. The large number of department clerks in this city are paid twice a month, and are as well able to pay cash as others. By keeping the prices high, the dealers not only keep the consumers from buying as much meat as they would otherwise, but also keep the production down. The similarity in the prices of many of the dealers would tend to show that there is some collusion or combination to keep the prices up."

Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forestry, returned to this city yesterday, after being four months in the Philippines.

The joint resolution introduced in the House on Tuesday by Representative Parker against polygamy is designed to check the evils of plural marriages in a different manner from the procedure contemplated in the several other measures on the same subject which are now pending in Congress.

The great objection to these other measures as shown in the House Committee on Judiciary, to which they were referred, has been that they proposed to amend the Constitution of the United States in such a manner as to transfer the jurisdiction in prosecutions of bigamy or polygamy from the State to the General Government. Such a transfer involved many questions of personal status, and perhaps the whole law of marriage and divorce. This was considered to be too great a change to be made at the present time at least.

As a result of the decision of the House Committee on Judiciary to take favorable action on these measures severe criticism was brought down on the heads of several of the members by persons who, it is declared by members of Congress, did not understand the real situation and the difficulties involved. In order to clarify the question and at the same time express his own views, Mr. Parker drafted the joint resolution which he introduced in the House in the present week.

Mr. Parker's resolution does not attempt to take from the States their right to prosecute polygamy, but is designed to make it unlawful for any State to legalize in any way polygamy or any polygamous association or to authorize property rights thereunder.

While there is little chance of the joint resolution passing both Houses at the present session owing to pressure of appropriation bills and other matters already pending, Mr. Parker is of the opinion that he has blazed the way by his measure for an action that will in due time enable the United States to eventually drive the practice out of the country of Utah.

## ASHES OF BUDDHA DISINTERMENTED.

"It is queer," said a man versed in archaeological matters the other day, "that while so much interest is manifested in archaeological discoveries those being made in India have as yet attracted so little attention. The most important of these is the location of what is undoubtedly the resting place of the great Buddha, or one of the resting places, for there are said to be as many as eight. The spot was discovered by William Peppe, resident partner and manager of one of the estates in the Terai awarded by the government of India to its supporters. Mr. Peppe caused a deep trench to be dug across a great mound on the property. A huge stone box, topped by an immense slab of stone, was uncovered. Inside a great casket were found three stone urns or vases, a stone jewel box and a crystal bowl. The vases were filled with fragments of bone, dust, fine ashes, and jewels. One of the vases bore an inscription which, translated, established the fact that the spot was one of the resting places of Buddha's ashes. A pillar erected by the Buddhist Emperor Asoka has also been found, marking the birthplace of Buddha near the site of the long lost city of Kashiastu."—New York Tribune

## APPROVES COIN DESIGNS.

Chief Engraver Charles E. Barber, of the Philadelphia mint, was here Wednesday in conference with Director of the Mint Roberts concerning the proposed issue of money for the Philippine Islands. He brought with him designs for the issue, which were approved by the Secretary of War.

The seven pieces to be used consist of a dollar, a half-dollar, a twenty-cent piece, a ten-cent piece, all of silver; a five-cent piece of nickel, a cent and a half-cent of copper. It is proposed by a bill now pending in Congress to authorize an issue of \$75,000,000.

# RIGID RULES GOVERN ADMISSION OF CHINESE

Celestials for Exhibition to Be Closely Watched.

Secretary Shaw has issued the rules and regulations governing the admission of Chinese to the United States to take part in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held in St. Louis next year. The regulations were issued yesterday afternoon, after the Secretary had carefully investigated the various acts of Congress pertaining to the admission of Chinese to this country.

The rules prescribe that every such person shall submit to the collector of customs or other officer charged with the enforcement of the law, satisfactory evidence that he is a holder of a privilege from the officers of the exposition, or an employee of a holder of such a privilege, engaged to take part therein. He shall furnish the collector of customs at the port of entry, or any United States officer designated, a photograph of himself in triplicate and shall submit to such examination of his person as may be deemed necessary to insure his identification.

If he is admitted, he is required to proceed at once by direct and continuous travel to the grounds of the exposition and remain there throughout his stay in the United States. He is also required to engage while there solely in the occupation for which his services are engaged and return within thirty days after the close of the exposition, by direct and continuous travel to the port at which he entered, and depart by the first vessel sailing thereafter to China or to the country from which he came and is a subject.

The applicant for this privilege is also required to furnish a bond of \$500 with a responsible bonding and surety company for his immediate departure to said exposition grounds, his constant attendance and employment at said grounds and his departure from the United States within thirty days after the exposition closes. Records are to be kept in triplicate, one by the collector of customs, one by the Treasury, and one by an immigration inspector, who is to be stationed at the exposition grounds to see that the Chinese comply with the requirements. A photograph is to be attached to each record.

These records are to contain the name, sex, age, name of exhibitor, character of work to be done, name of employer, and times of arrival and departure at the exposition grounds. The Chinese are not permitted to leave the exposition grounds without permission of the immigration officer to be stationed there, and then for a period not longer than ten hours. Any violations are to cause the forfeiture of the bond given. These rigid regulations are ordered, because an unusually large number is expected to come to this country with exhibits from the Orient and are necessary to prevent an influx of this restricted class.

## TO PROHIBIT POLYGAMY.

The joint resolution introduced in the House on Tuesday by Representative Parker against polygamy is designed to check the evils of plural marriages in a different manner from the procedure contemplated in the several other measures on the same subject which are now pending in Congress.

The great objection to these other measures as shown in the House Committee on Judiciary, to which they were referred, has been that they proposed to amend the Constitution of the United States in such a manner as to transfer the jurisdiction in prosecutions of bigamy or polygamy from the State to the General Government. Such a transfer involved many questions of personal status, and perhaps the whole law of marriage and divorce. This was considered to be too great a change to be made at the present time at least.

As a result of the decision of the House Committee on Judiciary to take favorable action on these measures severe criticism was brought down on the heads of several of the members by persons who, it is declared by members of Congress, did not understand the real situation and the difficulties involved. In order to clarify the question and at the same time express his own views, Mr. Parker drafted the joint resolution which he introduced in the House in the present week.

Mr. Parker's resolution does not attempt to take from the States their right to prosecute polygamy, but is designed to make it unlawful for any State to legalize in any way polygamy or any polygamous association or to authorize property rights thereunder.

While there is little chance of the joint resolution passing both Houses at the present session owing to pressure of appropriation bills and other matters already pending, Mr. Parker is of the opinion that he has blazed the way by his measure for an action that will in due time enable the United States to eventually drive the practice out of the country of Utah.

## ASHES OF BUDDHA DISINTERMENTED.

"It is queer," said a man versed in archaeological matters the other day, "that while so much interest is manifested in archaeological discoveries those being made in India have as yet attracted so little attention. The most important of these is the location of what is undoubtedly the resting place of the great Buddha, or one of the resting places, for there are said to be as many as eight. The spot was discovered by William Peppe, resident partner and manager of one of the estates in the Terai awarded by the government of India to its supporters. Mr. Peppe caused a deep trench to be dug across a great mound on the property. A huge stone box, topped by an immense slab of stone, was uncovered. Inside a great casket were found three stone urns or vases, a stone jewel box and a crystal bowl. The vases were filled with fragments of bone, dust, fine ashes, and jewels. One of the vases bore an inscription which, translated, established the fact that the spot was one of the resting places of Buddha's ashes. A pillar erected by the Buddhist Emperor Asoka has also been found, marking the birthplace of Buddha near the site of the long lost city of Kashiastu."—New York Tribune

# ANTI-TRUST MEASURES SURPRISE CONGRESS

Thought That the President Would Keep Hands Off. Provisions of the Two Bills.

Two anti-trust bills, drawn by Attorney General Knox and representing the views of the Administration on the question, have been introduced in the House by Representative Jenkins, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary.

The measures propose remedies along the lines of those suggested by Mr. Knox in his letter to Senator Hoar and Representative Littlefield, namely, the perfecting of the Sherman law to prevent discrimination and the appointment of a commission to carry out the provisions of the law so perfected.

## Caused Surprise.

The two bills were introduced by Mr. Jenkins late yesterday afternoon, and caused much surprise. At the beginning of the present session Senators and Representatives were given to understand that the Administration would put forth no anti-trust bills, but would leave Congress to solve the problem alone, with the aid of whatever suggestions the President and members of the Cabinet might make.

The dangers of delay, owing to the conflicting views in Congress, have altered the situation, and the Administration decided to have the measures introduced.

Representative Jenkins disclaims any credit for the bills. While he holds to his original conviction that nothing short of a constitutional amendment will effectively secure to Congress the control of the trusts, he believes it his duty to subordinate his own views to those of the President and Attorney General and will support the measures in the House.

## Provisions of Bills.

The first bill creates a commission to aid in carrying out the Sherman anti-trust act. The name of the commission and the number of members is left blank in the text, so that the committee may determine these details. It is empowered to investigate the organization and the conduct of the business of corporations, joint stock companies, and combinations engaged in commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, and to gather such information and data as will enable the President to make recommendations to Congress for additional legislation for the regulation of such commerce.

The commission must at the request of the Attorney General investigate the acts of any corporation or combination. To it is given power to inquire into the

business of any corporation, subject to the interstate commerce law, and to require reports from the officers of such corporations.

To it is also given the power to execute and enforce the provisions of the act by subpoena, the production of books, papers, and persons, and in case of failure on the part of any corporation or officer of a corporation to comply may invoke the aid of any court of the United States. Failure to testify or to produce books, papers, or contracts may be punished by a fine of from \$500 to \$5,000.

## Office in Washington.

The commission is to have its principal office in Washington, but may sit anywhere in the United States. No commissioner can be interested in any corporation subject to the terms of the act.

The second bill relates to the more specific enforcement of the interstate commerce act. It makes it unlawful for any individual or corporation to give any rebate, concession, or service in respect of the transportation of any property in interstate or foreign commerce whereby such property shall be carried at a less rate for one person than for another. Conviction for such an offense is made punishable by a fine of not less than \$5,000.

If any joint stock company, corporation, or individual shall solicit, accept, or receive such a rebate or concession it shall be unlawful for such company, corporation, or individual to thereafter transport any article owned or controlled by such a company, corporation or individual or combination, or produced or manufactured by it, by whomsoever the article is owned or controlled, from the State within which the article is produced or manufactured.

A similar prohibition is established against any arrangement to destroy competition in any locality in the sale or production of any article. Persons or corporations that may accept any concession intended to restrain or destroy competition are deemed to be in violation of the act.

Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden in the act, may sue and recover three-fold the damages by him sustained, together with all costs and a reasonable attorney fee.

## FINAL DIVIDEND IN SALE OF "PHILADELPHIA RECORD"

Order Issued by the United States Comptroller of Currency.

The decision of the special master commissioner in the matter of the distribution of the funds received from the sale of the securities of the Record Publishing Company of Philadelphia having been confirmed by the court having jurisdiction in the case, the Comptroller of the Currency has instructed the receiver of the Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia to prepare a final dividend covering the balance of the principal and the interest in full on all claims that have been proved and allowed against this trust.

The dividend will be paid on the 20th instant.

## PAINTERS' OFFICERS ELECTED.

At the January meeting of the Master Painters and Decorators' Association in its rooms, in the Corcoran Building, last night, the following officers were elected: President, A. H. McHugh; vice president, H. C. Holther; secretary, Charles Macnicol; treasurer, Howard Markward. Messrs. Holther, Farr, Reid, McHugh, and Mann were selected as delegates to the convention of the national association to be held in Richmond February 10 to 13, inclusive. The midwinter banquet of the local order will be held on January 23.

## MR. DE GRAW'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of A. P. DeGraw, whose death occurred yesterday at his home, on Capitol Hill, will take place tomorrow from the Keller Memorial Church at 2 o'clock. The deceased was an attaché of the finance division of the Post office Department, where he had been employed for the past thirty years. He leaves a daughter, Mrs. William C. Souder, and a son, P. V. DeGraw. The interment will be at Congressional Cemetery, and will be private.

## ROUTS MEN WHO PLANNED TO RUN HIM OUT OF TOWN

Mine Manager Kills Three and Wounds Three Assaultants.

EUREKA, Nev., Jan. 9.—J. V. Traylor, manager of the New York and Nevada Copper Company's mine near Ely, White Pine county, was attacked Wednesday in the company's office at Keystone by twelve men, said to be members of the miners' union, who intended running him out of town.

They caught Traylor and threw him down. He managed to break away and opened fire with his revolver, killing James Stagg, Sam Johnson, and J. S. Smith, and wounding three other members of the gang. The rest got away before he could reload his revolver.

A strike has been on against the company for several weeks on account of a reduction in wages ordered by Manager Traylor.

## DEAR AS WAS LIFE, DOLLAR WAS DEARER

WILKESBARRE, Jan. 9.—"Too high. I'll give you half."

Hiram Rhoads was dying when he moaned these words to a cabman who stood at the side of his bed in Munro's Hotel yesterday. He knew that he was dying, and that prompt medical attention, with the best of care, would be required if his life, fast ebbing, was to be prolonged.

But the cabman demanded a fare of \$2 to take the old man to the hospital. Rhoads thought the figure altogether too high. Dear as life was, the price was too high. Rhoads would not pay it. The cabman went away.

Rhoads was dead four hours later. He was sixty-five years old and had lived apart from his family. He lost a considerable sum of money when a bank failed several years ago.

# GOADED BY GOSSIP HE SEEKS DIVORCE

South Carolina Editor Flays His Traducers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 9.—Goaded to desperation by the gossip of the women in his town, J. S. Drakesford, editor of the "Yorkville Yeoman," in a four-column article, announces that the paper would suspend publication this week. He will go to another State to seek a divorce. There is no divorce law in South Carolina.

Against the character of his wife, Drakesford says, there is not a word of reproach. For ten years he has lived under the unhappy burden of unfounded gossip, and the weight of it has made his hair turn gray at the age of thirty.

In making a wholesale denial of the charges against him, Drakesford speaks of his critics as social buzzards, and says the men have led notoriously licentious lives. Suicide, whisky and divorce are left to him, he says, but he has too much respect for God to kill himself; too much for himself to become a sot, and he will find comfort in divorce.

The editorial is steeped in bitterness. It is the effort of a man whose unhappiness has wrecked his brain, and he is vicious in his attack on what he calls the social vermin of the town. The church and society, he says, are barbarous in some of the false standards they have allowed to grow up, and, dipping his pen in gall, he flays his neighbors in a way that causes them to flinch.

Owing to the prominence of the Drakesford family, the affair has created a sensation in Yorkville, which is a provincial town of the oldest type. Drakesford says he was advised by a minister to make a clean breast of the affair.

He will ask the court to wind up his business through a receivership and will request the appointment of a guardian to look to the welfare of his children, pending the divorce proceedings. Once divorced, the editor says he will return to Yorkville to begin life anew.

## BOUND HAND AND FOOT

With muscles drawn and throbbing with pain, and joints swollen, stiff and tender, the rheumatic patient is as helpless and dependent as though bound hand and foot. No disease causes such intense suffering, such sharp, nerve-racking pains as Rheumatism, and this unfeeling monster, unless checked, crushes the strength and hope of its victims.

When the system becomes infected with Uric Acid and other like poisons they are absorbed into the blood and lodged in the muscles, joints and nerves. Then with the suddenness of an electric shock, pains begin to shoot through the muscle or joint affected, which often swells and inflames, and becomes tender, feverish and sore. Unless treated through the blood Rheumatism grows steadily worse, finally ending in the most painful, unmovable, joint, shaky nerves, and the invalid's chair or crutches. The cure of Rheumatism can never be complete or permanent until the acid blood has been purified and the system cleansed of all poisonous matter. S. S. S. does this promptly and surely, because it is a perfect blood medicine, and an antidote for the irritating acids that cause Rheumatism.

S. S. S. purifies and invigorates the polluted, stagnant blood, and when a free, healthy circulation is again established, the gritty, corroding particles are washed out of the aching muscles and joints, and the longed-for relief comes and the cure is permanent because the cause has been removed and nothing remains in the blood, but for some trifling aches or pains.

Write for special book on Rheumatism. No charge for medical advice. The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

## SSS

Write for special book on Rheumatism. No charge for medical advice. The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

## MEDICAL.

## DR. SHADE,

31 YEARS' PRACTICE.

You Make No Mistake When You Consult Dr. Shade.

For he will tell you at once if he can cure you. You have been thinking of consulting Dr. Shade, the oldest and longest located specialist in the city, but for some trifling aches or pains neglect you have failed to do so. Remember that "Self-preservation is the first law of nature" and that your health should be considered first, or you may regret it when it is forever lost.

Dr. Shade is acknowledged to be an expert in the treatment of lung, throat, catarrh, blood and skin diseases without mercury or potash; also Rheumatism, heart, kidney, liver, brain, nervous, and female diseases. No matter what your trouble may be (mental or physical) consult Dr. Shade free of charge. Both sexes. Strictly confidential. Corner 13th and G Sts. 139-141